

carinato, dorso fere æquali; tegminibus reticulatis, areis apicalibus novem vel decem, discoidalibus decem, quindecim vel etiam septemdecim instructis; pedibus dilatatis.

Of a narrow diamond shape, if viewed from above, with the pronotum narrowed to a point before and behind, carinate and rather strongly punctured, with the anterior horn robust, broad at the base, and gradually narrowed to an obtuse point at the apex, with the apex straight or very slightly deflexed, or reflexed if viewed from the side, if viewed from above or at the side not dilated, but constricted on its anterior portion a little before the extreme point, the posterior process long, slender, impressed on either side, the dorsum almost level throughout; tegmina strongly reticulate, with nine or ten apical areas and ten to fifteen or seventeen discoidal areas; wings with four apical areas; tibiæ dilated.

Allied closely to the latter species of the preceding genus, but separated by the shape of the pronotal horn and the very strongly reticulate tegmina. Stål's *Æchmophora curvicornis* appears from his description to be in several points allied to this species, but he speaks of the pronotal horn as "*valde nutans*," and mentions nothing about the peculiar reticulation of the elytra.

1. *Scalmophorus reticulatus*, sp. n. (Tab. II. figg. 11, 11 a, 11 b.)

Brunneus vel testaceo-brunneus, unicolor, cornu pronoti ad latera subrugoso, carinâ dorsali testaceâ, brunneo variegatâ; tegminibus brunneo-hyalinis, basin versus punctatis; pedibus plerumque nigricantibus.

Of a unicolorous brown colour, with the head closely and finely punctured, and the pronotum strongly punctured and carinate, the keel extending beneath the horn; tegmina brownish-hyaline, punctured towards the base, except in the centre; legs mostly black or fuscous.

Long. $7\frac{1}{2}$ millim.; lat. int. hum. 2 millim.

Hab. GUATEMALA, San Gerónimo 3000 feet, Cerro Zunil 4000 feet (*Champion*).

The specimen from Cerro Zunil has the prothoracic horn more evenly pointed and the elytra more strongly reticulate; it may belong to a separate species, but this cannot be decided without further material. We figure the example from San Gerónimo.

PTERYGIA.

Pterygia, Laporte, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. i. 221 (1832); Fairmaire, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. sér. 2, iv. p. 263; Walker, List Homopt. Ins. ii. p. 499.

Notocera, Amyot et Serville, Hist. Nat. des Ins. Hémipt. p. 536; Stål, Öfv. Kongl. Vet.-Ak. Förh. xxvi. p. 276.

This genus contains a considerable number of insects, which have been divided by Stål into four subgenera, *Notocera*, *Pterygia*, *Hypsoprora*, and *Æchmophora*; of these, *Pterygia* and *Notocera* can hardly be separated, and the type forms of *Æchmophora* must be referred to Walker's *Philya*, and appear entirely distinct from the form classed by Stål under *Notocera*. The species below included under *Pterygia* are rough, scabrous, tuberculate, or partly spinose insects, with a pair of strong horns or processes in front of varying length, and with the back furnished with two or three larger or smaller protuberances, which are blunt or rounded at the apex. All the known species belonging to the genus appear to have been hitherto described from tropical South America.